

REPUBLICAN CALL

The formal call for the Republican state convention has been issued, signed by the of-ficers of the state central committee, as fol-

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The secretaries of the several county conventions are requested to forward to the undersigned chairman at Topeka, Kansas, a certained copy of the credentials of the several delegates immediately upon the adjoirnment dersigned charland the credentials of the several delegates immediately upon the adjournment of the county conventions, said credentials to be received at Topeka not later than the morning of June 4th. The credentials should show the postoffice address of each delegate. From the credentials the Republican state central committee will prepare a roster of those entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention.

By order of the convention.

Frank L. Enows. J. M. Simpson, Chairman. By order of the con-FRANK L. Enown, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CON-

A delegate convention of the Republicans of the Seventh congressional district of the state of Kansas is hereby called to meet in the city of Newton on Thursday, May 3rd, 1894, at 12 no., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for congress.

The basis of representation in said convention shall be one delegate-at-large for each 50 votes and major fraction thereof cast for Chester I, Long for congress in 1892, provided no county shall have less than two delegates are apportant of the states of the st

Flarber	6 McPherson	19
Barton	8 Meade	
Clark	2 Morton	1
Comanche	2 Ness	- 4
Edwards	5 Pawnee	4
Finney	4 Pratt	. 6
Ford	4 Reno	17
Grant	2 Rice	10
Gray	2 Rush	4
Greeley	2 Scott	2
Hamilton	2 Sedgwick	25
Harper	# Seward	9
Harvey	12 Stafford	- 5
Haskell	2 Stanton	2
Hodgeman	3 Stevens	- 2
Kearney	2 Sumaer	- 19
Kingman	7 Wichita	2
Kiowa	8	7700
Lane	2 Total	196

It is recommended that the county central ommittees of the several counties select the secretary of this committee immediately thereafter.

By order of Seventh district congressional

MOEGAN CAHAWAY, Chairman. I. M. AXLINE, Secretary. The Hawaiian situation is that Lili-

uokatani is still out of one.

Wheat still continues to move down hill in evident ignorance of the fact that there is such a thing as too much of a bad thing.

The movement among the schoolboys to wipe out the cigarette is very commendable, but the manner of deing it should not be cremation.

If the industral army which is stealing trains will also steal Congress and carry it away in a bag at night, and lose it, the country will feel truly grateful, President Cleveland, it is announced,

still drives around Washington in an open carriage, Of course. You couldn't expect him to hire a substitute

The industrial armies call themselves a living petition. Owing to the exigencies of modern architecture here is one petition that will not be referred to the judiciary committee.

Of all absorbing interest, at present, is the Coxey army and its numerous wings. The two questions which are the most prominent are: What will the army do? and, What will congress do?

Chicago laughed and speered at Duluth until she got away with the lion's share of the northwest grain trade. Sneering wont keep the western grain from going to southern ports.

The interesting contest during the past week between Breckinridge and the Brazilian war to see which could sink out of sight the most completely must be decided in favor of the congressman.

The eastern millionaire has a queer idea of western people. There are a number of men on Wall street who be-Here that Coxey's army will protest against the income tax bill, when it reaches Washington.

The people of the south Atlantic and gulf ports are hot at the "confidence game" Kansas City tried to play on Large W. A. Harris of Leavenworth. them by pretending to be with them in However, as soon as they were gone the eliff dwellers fell back on their old argucrease grain shipments to the south,

HOME TRADE THE BEST.

In our anxiety to reach the nearest idewater through the gulf ports we hould not forget the greater importance of building up a direct traffic with the south. A home market is preferable to of which is that all the accruing profits of either carrying, buying or selling are kept at home. We are working out a focers of the state central committee, as follows:

A delegate convention of the Republicans of Ransas will convene in the city of Topeka, Wednesday, the 6th day of June, 1894, at 12 o'clock, m, for the nomination of candidates for associate justice of the supreme court, governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of state, treasurer of state, attemption. Said convention will also nominate a candidate for congressman-at-large.

Delegates to this convention shall be elected by county conventions duly called by the secretary county Republican committees under such rules and regulations as may be by them prescribed. The basis of appointment of delegate to said state convention will be one collegate-ar-large for each county of the state and one delegate for every 30 votes, or fraction of 100 or more votes, cast for W. C. Edwards for secretary of state in the election of 1862, no county to have less than two delegates:

volume of our southern trade nobody denies. In fact a great portion of our outhern trade is only known through the scalpers and brokers of so called great markets, entirely out of line of any direct way of shipment. That hese self appointed conservators of our rights and profits, aided by eastern railway interests, have thus diverted our rade from its legitimate and natural channels only shows their greater enterorise and a corresponding lethargy on our part. Surely it does not require the agacity of a Ricardo or a Malthus to see he folly of taxing every pound of our reight with the cost of carrying it two niles by a round about circuit when i hould go one mile direct in half the ime. Goods billed to Memphis via St. Louis or to Atlanta, Georgia, via Chicao or Cincinnati are subject to just such tax, which, of necessity, must be paid y the producer or consumer or both.

Nothing will do more toward building

up our trade with the south than this hortening of transportation lines, nd the inexpensive and altogether deasont arrangement for meeting ften in trade conventions. It need not sections are alike indispensable to each. duced. Our mutual dependence is the best of all reasons why our commerce should be carried on with the least posonly be done by perseverance and systematic work. The wolves and vultures for the other. which have preved upon our commerce will be on our trail, ready to block our efforts by every means fair and foul, but it will be our business to see that tolls and extra charges are fairly divided between those who produce the goods

Take the states of Texas, Arkansas, 50,000,000 bushels of wheat annually buy it either as wheat or after it is converted into flour. Kansas is their nearmuch for what they buy as the same Missouri cliff dwellers. grade costs in nearly all the European markets. Better trade relations with the west would save to the above named states annually \$10,000,000, and give their local roads more business than they now get. The time has come when the American people must study economy and the cost of living is the one thing that will have to bear the brunt of decreased expenses. The ability to make a living in any state is the incentive that populates the state. And when the cost of living is out of proportion to the income there can be no growth or prosper-

ity. Kansas today is only rich in the productiveness of her fertile soil. What she has produced has largely been absorbed by the long hauls and tolls that her productions have been subjected to. The time has come when economic questions must be studied and the shipping out of the surplus and shipping in the supplies is something that affects the interests of all. The towns on the Missouri river are howling that Wichita wants the earth and is continually after better freights for herself regardless of her neighbors. The facts is that Wichita has fought for years for simple justice interests of the surrounding territory. What Wichita wants is just and reasonable rates that the state of Kansas and the country tributary to her may prosper and then she will take her chances, and the enterprise of her citizens should be the pride of the state instead of being sneered at as they freequently are by people living in the state

LEWELLING'S OPPONENTS.

While the logic of events most clearly indicates that the nomination of any other man than Lewelling by the Populist party would prove suicidal, becausit would be an open confession of failure, nevertheless the crank element, which made the party possible originally is determined on his defeat in convention. Among the men who are casting about for chances of a combination against Lewelling are ex-Congressman Harrison Kelley of Coffee county, Wm. Campbell the middle-of-the-road Pop of Stafford county, who refused to vote for John Martin for the United States senate, and who is a railroad reformer of great pretentions. John G. Oris the excongressman and Topeka milk man, is also at work on the same line. W. D. Vincent one of the railroad commissioners, however, seems to be the strongest man with the middle-of-the-road element. He is young, a Kansas boy, and Kansas educated.

The liberal or fusion element are straight for Lewelling, but in case of impending defeat will favor either ex-Governor Robinson or Congressman-at-

The convention promises to be just their efforts to increase their trade. what might be expected from such crowd under such circumstances, so noisy and boisterous that it may last sevment that it is futile to attempt to in- eral days during which the moon will be A BLOOMING BLATHERSKITE.

Some blatherskite calling himself a railroad man, interviewed by a Topeka Capital reporter, on Tuesday, turns bimself loose on Wichita. The said blatherskite is probably either a knave or a For the State Convention to be Held at a foreign one for many reasons, the chief fool, but there is no probability touching his capacity to lie. He says that the declaration that the railways of the country are loaded down with a bonded problem of our own in our commerce as indebtedness three times their value is well as in our system of government on demogogery. That they are so loaded this side of the wide Atlantic, and it down is true all the same. Railroads, like every other kind of property, for facility to foster home traffic. There is the most part, are not only not worth more than half of their original value, but their securities are not worth half what they were ten years ago, as the holders are finding out. This blooming blatherskite's misrepresentation of Wichita's fight is without excuse. Wichita has not been fighting for special rates, per se, but for the rates given other points to the disadvantage of her dealers. It has not has been done with the greatest high rates that hurt Wichita but discriminating rates. If the pretended railroad man knows anything he knows this. One of Wichita's cases now before the commission is an iron piping which is laid down from St. Louis in Beatrice, Nebraska, for less than half the rate charged Wichita. Wichita wheat pays a nine cent rate to Kansas City, 200 miles, but Wichita wheat when it becomes Kansas City wheat is charged only six cents to Chicago, 500 miles. The Capital's man might well look up the schedule rates for instance from Galveston to Wichita and on to Kansas City; or the schedules from San Francisco to Wichita and the same classes again from that point through Wichita and on to St. Louis. And he is permitted to confine himself to car load lots, Wichita is perfectly willing to pay the same rate per ton per mile charged the Missouri river points be they high or low. Wichita is not therefore squealing about either high or low rates, but against discriminating rates.

EIMPSON'S SUCCESSOR.

The failing health of Jerry Simp-or has set the aspiring Populists of the Big e argued that the products of the two Seventh to conjecturing and figuring. The fusion state senator of Medicine We of the west can no more produce the Lodge does not disguise the fact that he cotton and the sugar which we must itches for a chance to stand in Jerry's have than the gulf states can raise the shoes. Harry Landis deems himself a wheat, corn and pork, without which greater statesman,-less erratic and the cotton and sugar could not be pro- more practical than the famous defender of option dealing. But Landis would hardly give up the certainty of his seat in the state senate for a chance sible cost, and our trade extended to the to beat the Republican nominee, and very limit of every demand. This can there will be much protesting if he should hold on to the one while reaching

The man who will succeed Jerry Simp son will be nominated at Newton on the third day of next month.

THINLY DISGUISED.

The Kansas City Star devotes nearly all its editorial space and news columns to Kansas matters and news, as it looks to Kansas for readers, but when it comes to a question of diverting any Mississippi, Tennessee, North and South business from Kansas City, even though Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana the move would make Kansas prosperand Florida and they require about ous, the Star kicks like a bay steer. The time will come when the people of Kanover and above what they produce, and sas will adopt the reciprocity plan and then the for revenue only fellows across the line will get their deserts. The latest and cheapest market, yet they do est stab is an article on the Kansas Iminot get 10 per cent of their supplies from gration Bureau. Kansas enterprise has Kansas, and are compelled to pay as always been a thorn in the side of the

> Spring may not be here, but the Percheron mosquito is,

Since Coxev took to the canal his army will probably be counted as a floating pop-

barder at doing nothing than the present congress.

There are several Oklahoma editors who are not yet in jail, but they are mighty

been giving one or two of the school board

If congress expects to adjourn in June it had better begin this week. It takes it a good two months to do anything.

Benjamin Harrison sees the dawn of new day. It is gratifying to know that somebody in this country can see daylight.

George Francis Train has joined the Coxeyites at last, but they will not be able to use him to ride into Washington upon.

Kelly, Hogan, Fry and the rest are following up Coxey's train of thought. and never filed a complaint but in the They are also stealing other kinds of

> Out of 344 delegates chosen Morrill is supposed to have 200. The only hope for the Hoch boom, perhaps, is a misplaced switch. Cleveland may be at the head of the

United States, but our old acquaintance, Pandemonium, appears to be reigning just If Washington was anything of a boom city, it would gladly welcome Coxey's

army, and get to work on a new city directory at once. It is little wonder that some of Kelly's men deserted. Peffer is almost sure to make a speech to the army when it reaches

It has been so many days since Bill Dalton has been killed in Oklahoma, that it is feared that he will have to sail in and do it himself.

The announcement that there are some old soldiers in Coxey's band will probably result in Hoke Smith moving a little Jay Gould was a great man. It takes a

Up to date Oklahoma has not been brown into wild excitement because Cleveland has not acceded to the demands of the old soldiers and removed Scott,

hundred Coxeyites to steal a single train,

and Gould could gobble in a whole rail-

Bunker-I understand your house was burned down the other night. Sorry to hear it, old man. And you and such a fine library, too. Hill-But most of my books were

saved. Bunker-By the firemen? Hill-Oh, no. My friends had previ-ously borrowed them.-Truth,

The old, threadbare cry that volume of business will make rates that will take the surplus grain of the west to New York lacks sense. The great volume is just the reason why the roads running to the south will step in and

two more Oklahoma journalists have been imprisoned, There is one good thing about on editor-stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage -but at the same time they will do admirably for an editorial sanctum.

An old, experienced farmer writes the EAGLE suggesting that it is probably a mistake to plant sweet potatoes in ridges in Kansas; that in deep plowed and level ground the yield might prove greater. He basis his estimat and climate, not on experimental test.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

How those two Euids do hate each other! Oklahoma City is farther south than Memphis, Teno.

The amateurs of El Reno have put on The Pirates of Penzance. One thing is noticeable—Judge Scott does not make his sentences so severe, Of course Nebraska had to copy after

Oklahoma and have one of its editors sent to jail. The Enid Eagle announces that the last time, the Dalton gang escaped death by over three miles.

There are thirty or forty editors in Oklahoma, so the chance for Judge Scott to amuse himself is practically illimitable. There are some people who think that if the date for the opening of the Fort Sill country had been fixed the Industrial

army would have marched into Oklahoma instead of to Washington. When Grover Cleveland sees all that Industrial crowd he will come to the couclusion that it is about time to open up more land in the west and will bustle

A movement is on foot to have sections 13 and 83 in each township reverted back to the government and to be subject to settlement. Petitions are being sent in to try and defeat the McRea bill, which ratifles the reservations made by the presi-

McMaster has always been sharp and might have under other conditions. But Burke and Brown are both cool, law abiding men and not aggressive to a fault. Judge Scott made a bad break when he jailed McMaster. He couldn't have made

The secretary of the interior, in a decision in the case of George Hill vs. Charles Parzer and Thomas J. Smith, involving a mestead contest entry in the Kingfisher, O. T., land district, has reversed a long standing practice in the department. It has been held toat an appeal accepted by the general land office terminates its jurisdiction over the case, and it does not subsequently acquire jurisdiction on the withdrawal of such appeal in the absence of departmental action thereon. The secretary in his decision says there does not appear to be any good reason why the general land office should not be allowed to make a final order in such cases.

COMPLETED THE COURSE.

Prom Street and Smith's Good News He made his appearance at the Union school the other morning, and, arriving shead of time, he prevented any feeling of loneliness from seizing him by licking three boys and riding the gate off its hinges. He went is with the growd when the bell rang, and, finding no empty seat, he perched himself on the wood-box. When school finally opened, the teacher secured his name and began asking him questions, in graded.

"Can you spell?" she asked. "What kind of spelling?" he cautiously replied.

"Spell 'house," if you please." "Frame or brick house?" he asked. "Any kind of a house." "With a mortgage on it?"

"You may spell 'man,' if you will,' she said, giving a severe look. "Man?"

"Yes." "I don't care much about spelling 'man' this morning, but I will this afternoon. I've spelled it with my

eves shut. Do you know your alphabet?" she asked, changing the subject.

"Never had any!" was the prompt Do you know anything about read-

"I read like lightning!" he answered. She handed him a reader, and said: "Let me hear you read." "Read right out loud?"

"Yes" "I'm afraid it would disturb the chiltren!" he whispered.

"Go on, and let me hear you read." He looked carefully at the page scowled his brow, and read: "If I was a lame boy and didn't get

my peanuts in my stocking Christmas, but I'd make things jump around the house next morning He handed back the book and the

"Richard, how many are three and three?

"Three and three what?" he in-"Anything."

'It's a good deal according to what it is," he replied, as he settled back. "I know that three and three cats don't make a dog!" "Did you ever study geography. Rich-

"What is geography?" "It's a book." "Is this world round or flat?" "Hills and hollers," he replied

"Richard, can you write?" "Write what? "Can you write your name?" "I could, I suppose; but I've got my ame without writing it."

"Yes. I could, if I had money to pay the postage."

"Can you write a letter?"

"Well, Richard," she said, in despair, "you will have to go into the lower com, if you want to come to school "I druther stay here."

"But you can't "I'll bet you this knife ag'in ten cents I can.

him, but he laid his hand on her shoulder and said in a warning voice "Don't get me mad now, or I'll let

. She called the principal down and

as he approached the boy he demanded: "Boy, what are you doing here?"
"Gitting education," replied Richard

"You go right down stairs now!" continued the principal.

"Well, don't sass me, for I never was

here before!" replied Richard, slowly moving his legs as if he meant to get down. The principal took him by the collar and jerked him around, got kicked or

the shin, and bitten on the wrist, and finally landed the young student on the walk.

he tried to recover his breath.
"Am I educated?" inquired Richard. "You seem to be."

"Gimme a diplomy, then." "You clear out, or I'll have you ar "Hain't I a scholar in this school no

"No. sir." "Who owns this schoolhouse?"

manded the boy. "No matter-you clear out." "Will you come out in the vard here where you can't hang to anything?"

"Begone, I'say!" "Don't draw no derringer on mel" warned the boy, as he backed off; "nor don't you think you can scare me with any of your bowie-knives!"

The principal walked in and shut the door, and, after the new boy had stood there long enough to show that he wasn't afraid, he turned and walked off, growling to himself:

"I'll git foreman of No. 6 to pound that feller afore he's a week older." AMERICAN MINERAL WATERS.

Investigations of the natural mineral raters of the United States and drinkng waters of eastern United States have for several years been carried on by the United States geological survey, and the results are embodied in two around and declare the Fort Sill land Prof. W. J. McGee, who conducted the inquiries. These were made public the

other day. The mineral spring resorts of the ountry, it is stated, have never been very thoroughly studied from a statistical point of view, although there is scarcely a state in the Union that has not at least one of them, even if only locally important. Many are used both ment did not cause as much surprise as it as resorts and as sources of water for commercial purposes. A full list of the publication.

There are between 8,000 and 10,000 mineral springs in this country, it is it worse but by the arrest of Burke and cited, and the waters from almost 300 are annually placed on the market aggregating 21,000,000 gallons at a valu ation of \$5,000,000. A comparison with the statistics of 1883 shows the inreasing importance of the subject, the total number of springs then known to be used for commercial purposes being 189, while the production was

7,529,423 gallons, valued at \$1,119,603. "There has been a great improveent in sanitaria of the country in the past ten years," states the report, and before long it is hoped that no one will be obliged to go abroad for treatment at a mineral spring resort. Until then the people of this country must rely on the comparison of our waters with those of the foreign countries where the study of their effect has been carried on for years. Most of the hot springs are in the western states, while the majority of those whose waters are used commer cially are found in the eastern United States and in the Mississippi valley. West of the 101st meridian they are largely confined to the Pacific coast. Altogether, in Montana, Idaho, Colorado and New Mexico, there are barely a dozen springs used commerically. In New Hampshire chalybeate waters are most common; in Vermont sulphureted springs are more common, while chalvbeate waters are common throughout Massachusetts. A fair proportion of the mineral waters of New England are used both commerically and for places of resort, and thermal springs are found to be more numerous in the south Atlantic states than in the middle states. In the southern central states saline springs outnumber all others, and thermal springs are few in number. Most of the waters in the northern central group are those derived from artesian borings. The western states, although they include little more than 30 per cent. of the total area of the country, contain more than 80 per cent. of its known thermal springs. The springs of Alaska are mainly saline, and most of them are

sulphureted. The average man," cites Prof. Me-Gee in his report on potable waters of eastern United States, "consumes daily about four pounds six ounces of simple liquids, together with about two pounds six ounces of nominally solid food actually consisting of equal parts of water and solids.

While water may constitute but half of the aliment, the danger of germ-polsoning from this substance is, other things equal, much greater than the danger from all others combined. A large part of the population of the country obtain drinking water from underground or overground cisterns supplied from the storm water from roofs. Both are safer than ordinary wells, but danger exists in both. In the northern and middle zones of eastern United States underground risterns prevail. The principal source of danger in eisterns is cracking of bottom walls or roofs and consequently leakage or admission of contaminated "Overground wooden cisterns prevail on the gulf slope, and to some extent

on the southern Atlantic slope and in the Mississippi valley. At best, the wooden cistern is a primitive affair, bound to be supplanted by more trustworthy and wholesome In view of the wart in which the rela tively pure rain water is contaminated on the roofs and in water pipes, no eistern should be used as a po water supply without the protection of a filter. Practically, there is probably no city, town or populous village in the eastern United States that can not secure a trustworthy supply of po-table water by collecting the rainfall on artificial roofs or in artificially protected drainage basins, provided tural streams are not obtainable. In this way the maximum limit of cost for stream-fed water works may fixed at the minimum costs or rain-fed reservoirs. Artician waters may be obtained either generally or under favorable local conditions in several large areas. These include districts in England, New York, northern New Jersey. Pennsylvania, western Maryland, eastern Tennessee, Kentucky, northwestern Georgia, northWhen you're Rubbing

over your washboard, in that painful, old-fashioned way, these are some of your positions. Just try these motions, up and down, without the tub. That will prove how hard they are. Then try Pearline's way of washing.

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cal Institute and Sanitarium, Dr. Terrill President, and the Wichita Medical and Surgical Istitute and Eye and Ear Infirmary, Dr. Purdy Proprieter and Surgeon in chief, have combined the two Institutions which will be known hereafter as the Terrill-Purdy Medical and Surgical Institute, and Eye and Ear Infirmary. The above is a cut of the instrume used at the Terrill-Purdy Institute for the examination of catarrh and all nose and throat diseases. Instruments and medi-cine furnished for home treatment. A

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JEWETT STOCK FARM, Cheney, Ks.

portions of Michigan and Indiana omos pue 'unossik anothroa to strad ing blue above your head. As the sola, southern Wisconsin, about half

STREETS OF REAL CAIRO. From the London Telegrap... Among those who have seen many oriental cities there is controversy as

to which of them most conspicuously embodies the characteristics of the east. Some lay claim to have found in Syria, others in Persia, and yet others in India, the type in question; yet one can not help suspecting that if a vote were taken of all the most famous capitals and great towns of Asia and north ern Africa, Cairo would win the first place. Everybody, after putting his own special favorite first, would put Cairo second. The color and move ment and perpetual play of light and shade on an ever-shifting mass of hues, that kaleidoscope of humanity which the ordinary every-day traffic of the Egyptian capital twirling before the eyes must bad to beat. Even here, on this hotel terrace, in front of Shepbeard's, where the west is ever busily dashing its somber blacks and sober grays on the glowing palette of the cast, the effect is almost bewildering. But the coat and boots and billycock of the European, with their suggestions of the in congruous and the over-civilized and the unpicturesque are easily got rid of. That is the charm of Caire. You step aside from one of the main thorough fares, crowded with western vehicles of every description, from the drag to a pony trap, and in an instant you are at once in a maze of alleys, where no draught animal of any kind has ever set foot since the houses were built on either side, and through which you may tread your way, surrounded the same moving masses of color for as many hours as you please without emerging again into western civilias-

geographically as well as imaginative you wander on amid the restlessly lowing stream of swarthy, turbane faces and lithe white-and-blue robed figures, your ears filled with the strange cries and your senses intoxi of the east. Further and further you ramble, and deeper and deeper plunge into this magic labyranth of ways. The alleys seem to narro more and more every minute, until the rich brown, profusely carven woodwork of the jutting gables on either

to meet and blot out the strip of burn to thicken, until at the moment when the one is at its narrowest and the other at its densest you step out into a little square in which the blaze of color and the play of morement reach their height. You are in the carpet bazaar of Cairo-the spot at which the many-colored throng around you finds its most, gorgeous background. Carpets of every and web-Tunisian, Algerian, niote. Persian-drape the whole quadrangle with an arras worthy of a sultan's seraglie.

To think in "cold blood," and out of sight of it, of such a picture in such a frame would be to conjure up a vision of crude and garish magnificence at which the eye would sche and the taste revolt. But the east is an artist of unerring though unstudied skill, and every patch of brilliant and violently contrasted color that it seems to have flung so recklessly together has fallen as by a divinely pre-established harmony into its proper and most ef-fective place. And nature herself in compounding the pigments for these swarthy akins has entered into a decorative conspiracy with man, Considered merely as an arrangement in browns, the faces of a Cairene crowd are a study in themselves. Between the light cafe-un-last color of the half-westernized Levantine and the blue-black negraid from Abvo alnia or the Soudan, there are well. nigh haif a dozen different shades distinguishable to the attentive eye. The cafe-au-lait changes to chocolate, the chocolate to a kind of cafe noir, the kind that you complain of on grounds of defective strength; and this again, to the kind that you complain of on the strength of excessive grounds. Then comes the lustreless jet, as of the un-polished boot; and then, last and lowest note of the gamut, comes that deep, glossy ebony which might drive all the blacking manufacturers in the world to the despairing confession that nu-

Marne-Why don't Laura marry Dick Hobson? I thought she liked him." Clara She does, but she says it shall never be said of her that she was Hobson's choice."-N. Y. World.

HRS. NEWLYWED-T'm sure we are going to have warm weather now." Mr. Newlywed - "What makes you think sor Mrs. Newlywed - "Why, the heater is working just splendidly,